

STATE OF MINNESOTA

DISTRICT COURT

COUNTY OF HENNEPIN

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**Zachary Z. King, Craig E. Dyar, Jr., and
Anthony L. Wilson,**

Plaintiffs,

vs.

**City of Minneapolis; and Officer Heather
Sterzinger, Officer Yolanda Wilks, Officer
Kenneth Feucht, Officer Adam Lewis,
Officer Michael Williams, and Sergeant
Darah Westermeyer, in their individual and
official capacities,**

Defendants.

SUMMONS

Court File No:

Case Type: Other

Judge:



THIS SUMMONS IS DIRECTED TO:

**The City of Minneapolis;
Minneapolis Office of the City Clerk; and
Mayor R.T. Rybak, Mayor of the City of Minneapolis.**

1. YOU ARE BEING SUED. The Plaintiffs have started a lawsuit against you. The Plaintiffs' Complaint against you is attached to this summons. Do not throw these papers away. They are official papers that affect your rights. You must respond to this lawsuit even though it may not yet be filed with the Court and there may be no court file number on this summons.

2. YOU MUST REPLY WITHIN 20 DAYS TO PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS. You must give or mail to the person who signed this summons a **written response** called an Answer within 20 days of the date on which you received this Summons. You must send a copy of your Answer to the person who signed this summons located at:

The Law Office of Zorislav R. Leyderman
222 South 9th Street, Suite 1600
Minneapolis, MN 55402

EXHIBIT

A

3. YOU MUST RESPOND TO EACH CLAIM. The Answer is your written response to the Plaintiffs' Complaint. In your Answer you must state whether you agree or disagree with each paragraph of the Complaint. If you believe the Plaintiffs should not be given everything asked for in the Complaint, you must say so in your Answer.

4. YOU WILL LOSE YOUR CASE IF YOU DO NOT SEND A WRITTEN RESPONSE TO THE COMPLAINT TO THE PERSON WHO SIGNED THIS SUMMONS. If you do not Answer within 20 days, you will lose this case. You will not get to tell your side of the story, and the Court may decide against you and award the Plaintiffs everything asked for in the complaint. If you do not want to contest the claims stated in the complaint, you do not need to respond. A default judgment can then be entered against you for the relief requested in the complaint.

5. LEGAL ASSISTANCE. You may wish to get legal help from a lawyer. If you do not have a lawyer, the Court Administrator may have information about places where you can get legal assistance. **Even if you cannot get legal help, you must still provide a written Answer to protect your rights or you may lose the case.**

6. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION. The parties may agree to or be ordered to participate in an alternative dispute resolution process under Rule 114 of the Minnesota General Rules of Practice. You must still send your written response to the Complaint even if you expect to use alternative means of resolving this dispute.

THE LAW OFFICE OF ZORISLAV R. LEYDERMAN

Dated: 05/22/2013

By: 
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official capacities,**

Defendants.

**COMPLAINT WITH
JURY DEMAND**

Court File No:

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Judge:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is an action for money damages brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988, and the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, against Officer Heather Sterzinger, Officer Yolanda Wilks, Officer Kenneth Feucht, Officer Adam Lewis, Officer Michael Williams, and Sergeant Darah Westermeyer, police officers of the City of Minneapolis, in their individual and official capacities, and against the City of Minneapolis.
2. It is alleged that the individual Police Officer Defendants retaliated against Plaintiffs for exercising their right to free speech, thereby violating their rights under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. It is also alleged that the individual Police Officer

Defendants made an unreasonable seizure of the persons of Plaintiffs, violating their rights under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. It is also alleged that the individual Police Officer Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff King on the basis of his race, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment Equal Protection Clause. It is also alleged that these violations were committed as a result of policies and customs of the City of Minneapolis.

VENUE

3. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 542.03 and 532.09, in that this cause of action arose in Hennepin County, MN.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiffs Zachary Z. King, Craig E. Dyar, Jr., and Anthony L. Wilson were at all material times residents of the State of Minnesota, and of full age. Plaintiffs King, Dyar, and Wilson are African-American/Black males.
5. Defendant Police Officers were at all times relevant to this complaint duly appointed and acting officers of the police department of the City of Minneapolis, acting under color of law, to wit, under color of the statutes, ordinances, regulations, policies, customs and usages of the State of Minnesota and/or the City of Minneapolis.
6. The City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, is a municipal corporation and the public employer of the Defendant Police Officers. Defendant City of Minneapolis is sued directly and also on the theories of respondeat superior or vicarious liability and pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 466.02, for

the actions of its officers and officials, including Officers Sterzinger, Wilks, Feucht, Lewis, Williams, and Westermeyer.

FACTS

7. On April 30, 2012, at approximately 2:00 a.m., Plaintiffs King, Dyer, and Wilson were preparing to drive home from Epic Entertainment nightclub in downtown Minneapolis after participating in a live concert performance which was held there that evening.
8. Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson exited Epic first and started walking towards a nearby parking lot, located at the intersection of 5th Street North and 2nd Avenue North, where their vehicle was parked. Plaintiff King stayed behind for a short period to speak with someone at Epic about the concert.
9. As Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson approached the intersection of 5th Street North and 2nd Avenue North, several of the Defendant Police Officers told them to turn right and walk on 2nd Avenue North. Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson explained to the officers that they wanted to cross the street and continue walking on 5th Street North towards the parking lot where their vehicle was parked. The Defendant Officers refused to permit Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson to cross the street and instructed them to turn right and walk away from the area on 2nd Avenue North. The Defendant Officers also told Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson to “get the fuck out of here.”
10. Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson followed the officers’ directive, turned right onto 2nd Avenue North, and started walking away from the intersection.
11. Moments after, Plaintiff King exited Epic and also headed towards the same parking lot to meet with Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson to drive home. Plaintiff King ran into the same officers

at the intersection of 5th Street North and 2nd Avenue North and was also instructed to turn right and walk away from the area on 2nd Avenue North. Plaintiff King explained that he simply wanted to get to the parking lot, which was on 5th Street North, but the officers nonetheless refused to permit Plaintiff King to cross the street. Plaintiff King followed the officers' directives, turned right onto 2nd Avenue North, and proceeded to walk away from the area.

12. As Plaintiff King turned right onto 2nd Avenue North, he saw Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson walking on the sidewalk a short distance away.
13. As Plaintiffs were walking on the sidewalk, per the Defendant Officers' instructions, Plaintiffs saw a Minneapolis Police ATV speeding down the sidewalk and headed directly towards them from behind. The ATV was occupied by Defendant Officers Williams and Lewis, was approaching Plaintiffs at a relatively high rate of speed, and the Defendant Officers were continuously honking their horn at the Plaintiffs in an apparent effort to have Plaintiffs clear the sidewalk.
14. Plaintiffs, in response to the Defendant Officers' actions, made their best effort to clear the sidewalk and allow the ATV to pass. Defendant Officers Williams and Lewis parked their ATV directly next to the Plaintiffs, got out, and started harassing the Plaintiffs without justification.
15. The Defendant Officers pushed and forced Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson off the sidewalk and into the street and, at the same time, were yelling and ordering Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson to get back on the sidewalk. Some of the Defendant Officers were yelling at Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson to "get out of here" and pointing away from the sidewalk while other Defendant

Officers were ordering Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson to get back on the sidewalk. Plaintiffs naturally were confused and unable to follow both orders at the same time.

16. Having realized that Plaintiffs were being harassed and mistreated by the Defendant Officers without justification, Plaintiff King started to record the encounter with his cell phone to preserve the incident as evidence of police misconduct. Plaintiff King also immediately notified the Defendant Officers that he was recording and informed them that he would be sharing the video footage with the press.
17. Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson, making their best effort to simply leave the area, stepped away from the Defendant Officers and continued walking away from the area on 2nd Avenue North, as they had been previously instructed. Plaintiffs Dyer and Wilson expressed their discontent with the Defendant Officers' harassment and misconduct as they were walking away. The Defendant Officers then approached Plaintiff Wilson and arrested him without justification as he was attempting to simply leave the area.
18. Next, one of the Defendant Officers grabbed Plaintiff Dyer and pushed him back on the sidewalk. Plaintiff Dyer, now on the sidewalk, started to verbally express his discontent regarding the Defendant Officers' harassment and misconduct.
19. Plaintiff King continued to record the encounter and announced, multiple times, that he was recording and that he could share the video footage with the press. At this time, Defendant Officer Sterzinger approached Plaintiff King and began to mock and intimidate him by shaking a can of pepper-spray in front of him and stating, "Hi Channel 9 – Bye Channel 9!"
20. Defendant Officer Sterzinger then approached and arrested Plaintiff Dyer without justification while Plaintiff Dyer was expressing his discontent with the Officers' harassment and misconduct.

21. As the Defendant Officers were arresting Plaintiff Dyer, Plaintiff King continued to record. Defendant Officer Sterzinger then released Plaintiff Dyer to the other Officers and, along with another Defendant Officer, turned her attention to Plaintiff King. One of the Defendant Officers instructed Plaintiff King to back up, and Plaintiff King immediately followed the order by backing up. Next, Defendant Officer Sterzinger placed Plaintiff King under arrest without justification and confiscated his cell phone.
22. After placing Plaintiff King under arrest, the Defendant Officers seized King's cell phone, which contained the recording of the events described above.
23. The Defendant Officers used excessive force during their encounter with the Plaintiffs when they pushed, shoved, and handcuffed Plaintiffs. As a result of this use of force, Plaintiffs endured physical pain and suffering and emotional distress.
24. While waiting to be transported to the Hennepin County Jail, Plaintiff King overheard the Defendant Officers outside. King heard the Defendant Officers talking about him and stating, "Another King, we've got another King," and then laughing at these comments. April 30, 2012, the date of Plaintiffs' arrest, was the 20th Anniversary of the Rodney King riots in Los Angeles, CA.
25. Shortly after, the Defendant Officers transported Plaintiffs and booked them into the Hennepin County Jail.
26. The Defendant Officers then falsified and fabricated their police reports to justify Plaintiffs' arrests.
27. Plaintiff Dyer suffered cuts and bruises on his face and right elbow as well as injuries to his shoulder, which required medical treatment.

28. Plaintiff King suffered cuts and bruises on his wrists, which required medical treatment. Plaintiff King also suffered numbness in his fingers which continues to this day and also requires medical treatment.
29. As a result of the Defendant Officers' arrest, Plaintiff King was unlawfully detained and jailed for 2 days. Plaintiff King was never charged with any crimes as a result of this incident.
30. As a result of the Defendant Officers' arrest, Plaintiff Dyer was unlawfully detained and jailed for 3 days. All criminal charges against Dyer were later dismissed.
31. As a result of the Defendant Officers' arrest, Plaintiff Wilson was unlawfully detained and jailed for 3 days. All criminal charges against Wilson were later dismissed.
32. As a result of the Defendants' unlawful arrest, Plaintiffs were featured in the "Busted" paper.
33. As a result of the Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs suffered severe emotional distress, humiliation, and embarrassment.
34. At all times during the events described above, the Defendant Police Officers were engaged in a joint venture. The individual officers assisted each other in performing the various actions described and lent their physical presence and support and the authority of their office to each other during the said events.

INJURIES SUFFERED

35. As a direct and proximate result of the said acts of the Defendants, Plaintiff King suffered the following injuries and damages:

- a. Violation of his constitutional right to free speech under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution;
- b. Violation of his constitutional rights under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution to be free from unreasonable seizures of his person;
- c. Violation of his constitutional right to equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution;
- d. Physical pain and suffering, in an amount in excess of \$50,000;
- e. Emotional trauma and suffering, in an amount in excess of \$50,000;
- f. Unlawful confinement, in an amount in excess of \$50,000;
- g. Past and future medical expenses, in an amount to be determined at trial.

36. As a direct and proximate result of the said acts of the Defendants, Plaintiff Dyar suffered the following injuries and damages:

- h. Violation of his constitutional right to free speech under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution;
- i. Violation of his constitutional rights under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution to be free from unreasonable seizures of his person;
- j. Physical pain and suffering, in an amount in excess of \$50,000;
- k. Emotional trauma and suffering, in an amount in excess of \$50,000;
- l. Unlawful confinement, in an amount in excess of \$50,000;
- m. Medical expenses, in an amount to be determined at trial.

37. As a direct and proximate result of the said acts of the Defendants, Plaintiff Wilson suffered the following injuries and damages:

- n. Violation of his constitutional right to free speech under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution;
- o. Violation of his constitutional rights under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution to be free from unreasonable seizures of his person;
- p. Physical pain and suffering, in an amount in excess of \$50,000;
- q. Emotional trauma and suffering, in an amount in excess of \$50,000;
- r. Unlawful confinement, in an amount in excess of \$50,000.

38. The actions of the Defendant Police Officers violated the following clearly established and well settled federal constitutional rights of Plaintiffs:

- a. Right to free speech;
- b. Freedom from unreasonable seizures of their persons;
- c. Freedom from the use of excessive, unreasonable, and unjustified force against their persons;
- d. Right to equal protection of the laws.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT 1: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – FIRST AMENDMENT RETALIATION AGAINST INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS

39. Paragraphs 1 through 38 are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth.
40. Based on the above factual allegations, the Defendant Officers, through their actions, acting under the color of state law, violated Plaintiffs' constitutional right to free speech under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. Specifically, Plaintiffs exercised their right to free speech protected by the First Amendment when they expressed their discontent with the Defendant Officers' conduct, stated that they would report the Defendant Officers' misconduct to the press, and recorded the Defendant Officers with a cell phone. The Defendant Officers took action against Plaintiffs that was sufficiently serious to chill a person of ordinary firmness from engaging in protected speech when they pushed, shoved, threatened, intimidated, arrested Plaintiffs, and seized King's cell phone, all without justification. The Defendant Officers engaged in this conduct against Plaintiffs in retaliation for exercising their First Amendment right to free speech.
41. As a result of these constitutional violations, Plaintiffs suffered damages as aforesaid.

COUNT 2: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – FOURTH AMENDMENT UNREASONABLE SEIZURE AND EXCESSIVE FORCE AGAINST INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS

42. Paragraphs 1 through 38 are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth.
43. Based on the above factual allegations, the Defendant Officers, through their actions, acting under the color of state law, violated Plaintiffs' constitutional right to remain free from unreasonable seizures and use of excessive force under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution when they pushed, shoved, and handcuffed Plaintiffs, all without justification.

44. As a result of these constitutional violations, Plaintiffs suffered damages as aforesaid.

COUNT 3: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – FOURTH AMENDMENT UNREASONABLE SEIZURE AND FALSE ARREST AGAINST INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS

45. Paragraphs 1 through 38 are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth.

46. Based on the above factual allegations, the Defendant Officers, through their actions, acting under the color of state law, violated Plaintiffs' constitutional right to remain free from unreasonable seizures under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution when the Defendant Officers arrested Plaintiffs, took them into custody, and booked them into the Hennepin County Jail, all without a warrant and without probable cause to believe that Plaintiffs had committed a crime. The Defendant Officers also violated Plaintiff King's constitutional right to remain free from unreasonable seizure under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution when they seized and confiscated his cell phone without justification.

47. As a result of these constitutional violations, Plaintiffs suffered damages as aforesaid.

COUNT 4: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT VIOLATION OF EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS AGAINST INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS

48. Paragraphs 1 through 38 are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth.

49. Based on the above factual allegations, the Defendant Officers, through their actions, acting under the color of state law, violated Plaintiff King's constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Specifically, the Defendant Officers treated Plaintiff King, an African-American/Black minority, differently and improperly on the basis of his race/color when they unlawfully arrested him and later laughed at his name, stating, "Another King, we've got another King."

50. As a result of these constitutional violations, Plaintiff King suffered damages as aforesaid.

COUNT 5: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – FIRST AMENDMENT RETALIATION AGAINST THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS

51. Paragraphs 1 through 38 are incorporated herein by reference as though fully set forth.
52. Prior to April 30, 2012, Defendant City of Minneapolis developed and maintained policies and/or customs exhibiting deliberate indifference towards the constitutional rights of persons in the City of Minneapolis or in the custody of the City of Minneapolis, which caused the violations of Plaintiffs' constitutional rights.
53. It was the policy and/or custom of Defendant City of Minneapolis to inadequately supervise and train its employees, including the Defendant Officers, thereby failing to adequately prevent and discourage further constitutional violations on the part of its employees.
54. As a result of these policies and/or customs and lack of training, employees of the City of Minneapolis, including the Defendant Officers, believed that their actions would not be properly monitored by supervisory employees and that misconduct would not be investigated or sanctioned, but would be tolerated.
55. These policies and/or customs and lack of training were the cause of the violations of Plaintiffs' constitutional rights alleged herein.

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that this Court grant the following relief:

- a. Issue an order granting Plaintiff King judgment against Defendants, finding that Defendants violated his constitutional rights to free speech, to remain free from unreasonable seizures and excessive use of force, and to equal protection of the laws under the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and finding that Defendants are liable to Plaintiff King for all damages resulting from these violations;

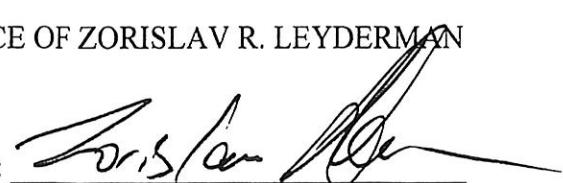
- b. Issue an order granting Plaintiff Dyar judgment against Defendants, finding that Defendants violated his constitutional rights to free speech and to remain free from unreasonable seizures and excessive use of force under the First and Fourth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and finding that Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Dyar for all damages resulting from these violations;
- c. Issue an order granting Plaintiff Wilson judgment against Defendants, finding that Defendants violated his constitutional rights to free speech and to remain free from unreasonable seizures and excessive use of force under the First and Fourth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and finding that Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Wilson for all damages resulting from these violations;
- d. Award of compensatory damages to Plaintiffs against all Defendants, jointly and severally, in an amount in excess of \$50,000;
- e. Award of reasonable attorney's fees and costs to Plaintiffs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988;
- f. Award of such other and further relief as this Court may deem appropriate.

THE PLAINTIFFS HEREBY DEMAND A JURY TRIAL.

THE LAW OFFICE OF ZORISLAV R. LEYDERMAN

Dated: 05/22/2013

By:



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The undersigned hereby acknowledges that sanctions may be awarded pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 549.211, to the party against whom all allegations in this pleading are asserted.

Dated: 05/22/2013

By: 
ZORISLAV R. LEYDERMAN